

NO. 17.

There are none among us who propose to act with a view to the ultimate emancipation of the negro race. All experience has shown that the black and white race cannot live together upon the same soil, on terms of equality. The black man must be the slave of the white man, whatever relation the laws may establish between them. He must either be controlled and provided for by a master, who has a property in his labor, or be oppressed and abused under the name of freedom, by the

principled and selfish, who have no interest in his welfare. The more entirely the slave is dependent upon his master, the more closely the interests of the two are linked together.—The better it is for both. The slave would be made to feel that his welfare is involved in his master's property, and that it is his true interest to serve him honestly and faithfully. The most faithful, and at the same time the happiest servants, are those who feel that they have a property in all that belongs to their master. His goods, his family, his reputation, are in a certain sense theirs, and a hundred repeated

man sense their duty, to be kept and watched over with unwavering faithfulness. We have among us many interesting examples of this kind, but we fear that the number is decreasing. The faithful old servants who, coming with such unwavering devotion to the fortunes of the families to which they belonged, rejoicing in their prosperity, suffering willingly in their reverse, proud of their good qualities and ashamed of their vices, are passing away from among us, and their places are supplied by sullen, moody, eye-servants, ever anxious to complete their task that their time may be spent in amuse-

nt, or in procuring the means of vicious indulgences the servant comes to think his own interests are different from his master's. His mind rebels against salutary control. He claims a right to a certain degree of freedom. He is, in fact, partly emancipated, and on that account feels his bondage the more. We are in the habit of attributing this change in the character of servants to the efforts of abolitionists to make them discontented with their condition; but it would be well to enquire whether there are not other causes, nearer home, which will account for this deterioration.

Some of these causes we shall endeavor to point out. One of these is, the hiring out of negroes. The freedman loses his interest in his master's welfare, for he sees him but seldom, and few kind offices are performed between them. He has little interest in him for whom he labors, it may be only for a single year. He has no motive for labor but to please his employer for the time being, or to escape from the punishment which his idleness and unfaithfulness might bring upon him. He soon learns the measure of his employer's forbearance.

ness, and conducts his labor accordingly. Hiring out is proverbially the worst servants, and especially those who are in the habit of changing their places from year to year. Yet there seems to be a necessity for hiring out slaves. They may be the property of minors and it may be better even for the slaves to be hired out for a few years, than to be sold out of the family in which they have been raised. A master may for the time have more laborers than he can well employ, and it is much better that they should be hired out than maintained in idleness.

We do not think it wise or expedient that a man should invest his property in slaves for the purpose of living upon their wages. This is an abuse of the institution of slavery, and ought to be discontinued by every good citizen.

But if slaves must of necessity be hired out, it should be done under proper regulations. The custom of hiring out by the single year should be abandoned. The length of time a servant remains with his employer, the more useful he becomes, for the deeper interest he takes in his affairs. At the present felt that he may settle down, cannot move

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at least that a change was not to be made at the end of the year, he would be more anxious to please his employer. He would not be looking forward to the end of the year, under every little vexation, or imagined hardship of treatment, and resolving to be of as little value as possible till the connexion could be dissolved. On the other hand, the employer would take more pains in the discipline and instruction of the servant, did he feel assured of his services for a longer time. Under the present system he feels as the term of service draws near to

Another bad practice connected with this is the allowing of slaves to choose for themselves their places of service. Negroes are like children, fond of change—they know not when they are well treated, and are likely to choose homes where they think there will be the least restraint. The liberty of choice often keeps them in a state of discontent through the whole year, for the

They soon make up their minds that at the close of life they will seek another home. The employer, if he has obtained a capable servant, and is desirous of retaining him, remits discipline and grants indulgences as an inducement for the servant to remain with him—and the slave is ruined.

In the competition for good and capable servants it is not uncommon for employers to agree to pay them a stipulated sum, or to allow a certain portion of their time to be spent as they please; thus paying master and

consequence is, that the slave rapidly deteriorates. He is not allowed to feel that he has a property in his own labor, and he reasons, that if a part is accorded to him, he has a right to the whole, and he renders his services grudgingly. Indulgence renders him insubordinate and vicious, perhaps a drunkard, and the master and employer are both losers.

Masters and those who have charge of slaves to be improved out have an important duty to perform. It is their duty to see that their slaves are well fed and clothed

over-worked, not exposed in bad weather, and properly cared for in sickness. But they cannot secure the opportunity of listening to all the complaints of the slaves, and allowing them to choose their own places. They cannot give their personal attention to the business, and when convinced that servants are properly treated should be satisfied upon their remaining where they were. The employer should be assured when he hires a slave that he should continue in his service as long as he wants him as long as the slave is to be hired out. There will then be no motives for the reciprocal duties of master and

But of all practices connected with the hiring out of slaves, the worst is to hire them to themselves. They are, to demand of them a stipulated sum for the year, which if the slave pays he may dispose of his time as he pleases. It is in fact emancipating him for the year.

He comes to look upon his master's interests as antagonistic to his own, and regards the money which he pays to him as so much taken from him by gross injustice—while at the same time he exerts an evil influence.

upon all the slaves with whom he associates. No one has a right thus to indulge his slaves, for he damages his own property, while he destroys the character and happiness of his slave, and does great injury to the community.

There should be laws to put a stop to such dangerous practices, and if they were evaded, public opinion should turn them down as effectually as it does unassisted abolitionism.

The Supreme Court

Will commence its winter term in this City, on Thursday, the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

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| Jan. 3, | those from the I circuit. |
| " 10, | " " V " |
| " 17, | " " II " |
| " 24, | " " III " |
| " 31, | " " IV " |
| Feb. 7, | " " VI and VII circuits. |

Standard.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. John M. Sandidge of Louisiana, Joseph C. McKibbin of California, Aaron Harlan of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, George S. Hawkins of Florida, Reuben E. Fenton of New York, Chas. J. Gilman of Maine.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Wm. D. Bishop of Connecticut, Albert G. Watkins of Tennessee, Philemon Bliss of Ohio, Gerard Clemens of Virginia, Nathaniel B. Durfee of Rhode Island, John A. Ahl of Pennsylvania, James B. Ricard of Maryland, Henry M. Shaw of North Carolina, Stephen C. Foster of Maine.

Robbins of New Jersey, John H. Savage of Tennessee, Calvin C. Chaffee of Massachusetts, Joseph Burns of Ohio, Thomas L. Anderson of Missouri, Charles Case of Indiana, W. P. Adams of Ohio.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. George W. Jones of Tennessee, Albert G. Talbot of Kentucky, Samuel J. Andrews of New York, J. C. Mason of Kentucky, John Thompson of New York, John C. Murray of Ohio.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. John H. Morris of Maryland, Walbridge of Michigan, Isaac N. Morris of Illinois, D. W. Gooch of Massachusetts.

On Patents.—Messrs. James A. Stewart of Maryland, William Bell of Pennsylvania, John R. Eble of Pennsylvania, William E. Niblack of Indiana, William D. Brayton of Rhode Island.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lawrence

Expeditioners in the State Department.—Messrs. Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, Jabez L. M. Curry of Alabama, John A. Bingham of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, Charles B. Hoard of New York.

Expeditioners in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. William Lawrence of Ohio, Allison White of Pennsylvania, David Kilgore of Indiana, Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland, Lucius J. Gartrell of Georgia.

Expeditioners in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Wilson Reilly of Pennsylvania, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Joseph R. Cockrell of Ohio, William Stewart of Pennsylvania, John V. Wright of Tennessee.

Expeditioners in the Army Department.—Messrs. John B. Hays of New York, John Miller of Ohio, Emory U. Pottle of New York, Paulus Puvion of Virginia, Remond

Davis of Mississippi.

On Expeditions on the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Allison of Illinois, Talbot of Kentucky, John H. Reagan of Texas, George W. Palmer of New York, Joseph Burns of Ohio, James B. Foley of Indiana.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Allison of Illinois, Peckham of Pennsylvania, George Taylor of New York, C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Joseph Miller of Ohio, Abram B. Olin of New York.

Joint Committee on the Postage.—Messrs. Wm. H. Dimmick of Maryland, Warren Window of North Carolina, John U. Pettit of Indiana.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Samuel A. Smith of Tennessee, Otto K. Singleton of Mississippi, Mathias H. Nickerson of Michigan.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Thomas G. Davis of Mississippi.

BISHOP LYNCH at RALEIGH.—The Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons received the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. LYNCH :
Hon. Thos. Settle, Jr., Speaker of the House of Commons :
Sir—Allow me to tender to you personally, and through you to the members of the House of Commons, my grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks for the favor so courteously extended to me, in permitting me to lecture in their Hall. It is an evidence of that liberal-

ty, which I am sure will ever be the proudest boast of our community. As such, I shall ever remember it with pleasure.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of the respect and esteem with which I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. N. LYNCH, D. D.
Bishop of Charleston.

Raleigh, N. C., December 10, 1858.

MURDERED IN MEXICO.—Mr. Glenn and son, Americans of North Carolina, traveling to Monterey from

the interior of Mexico, were murdered recently and robbed of some \$6,000 in gold and silver.